

female, 88.0% were white, and the mean age was 42 (SD = 12.5). Migraine sufferers reported higher rates of lifetime cases of arthritis (32.7% vs. 20.6%;  $p < 0.001$ ) and gastroesophageal reflux disease (23.3% vs. 11.9%;  $p < 0.001$ ), and higher rates of depression in the past year (43.7% vs. 25.7%;  $p < 0.001$ ) than their matched controls, as well as higher rates of hypercholesterolemia and hypertension (both  $p < 0.001$ ). Migraine sufferers had higher rates of emergency rooms visits (22.8% vs. 12.9%;  $p < 0.001$ ) and hospitalizations (11.9% vs. 7.5%;  $p < 0.001$ ) in the past six months, reported lower scores on both physical (44.8 vs. 49.2;  $p < 0.001$ ) and mental (44.5 vs. 48.3;  $p < 0.001$ ) components of the SF-8, and had greater overall work impairment due to health (20.6% vs. 12.1%;  $p < 0.001$ ) than their non-migraine counterparts. **CONCLUSION:** Migraineurs have higher proportions of comorbid conditions, use more health care resources, miss more time from work, and experience worse health-related quality of life than non-migraine sufferers. These results highlight the importance of providing adequate care for these patients, to treat not only migraines, but also comorbid conditions.

### PND31

#### THE IMPACT OF CHRONIC INSOMNIA ON PRODUCTIVITY IN THE US, FRANCE, AND JAPAN

Martin M<sup>1</sup>, Cure S<sup>1</sup>, Gilloteau I<sup>2</sup>, Walsh J<sup>3</sup>, Leger D<sup>4</sup>, Uchiyama M<sup>5</sup>, Kobayashi M<sup>6</sup>, Morin C<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>i3 Innovus, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UK, <sup>2</sup>Sanofi-Aventis, Bagneux, France, <sup>3</sup>Sleep Medicine and Research Centre, St. Lukes Hospital, St. Louis, MO, USA, <sup>4</sup>Centre du Sommeil et de la Vigilance de l'Hôtel Dieu, Paris, France, <sup>5</sup>Nihon University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan, <sup>6</sup>Crecon Research and Consulting Inc, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, Japan, <sup>7</sup>Laval University, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada

**OBJECTIVES:** To measure the impact of chronic insomnia on productivity, comparing good sleepers (GS) to chronic insomniacs (CI) in three countries. **METHODS:** A questionnaire measuring various aspects of chronic insomnia was developed and tested. Sample selection through on-line panels in the US and France, an off-line panel in Japan, aimed to obtain a minimum of 400 GS and 800 CI per country. Questions on time lost from work (past month) measured the effect on productivity. Likert scales (0–10) assessed effects on concentration, productivity at work and daily life. CI were identified using the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI)1 and an insomnia history of >6 months. Non-treated CI with an ISI-score between 8–14, co-morbid insomniacs were excluded. **RESULTS:** For the US and France 478 and 998 GS and 820 and 860 CI were included respectively, and 506 GS and 405 CI for Japan. 387, 243, and 202 CI were treated in US, France and Japan respectively. CI miss significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) more hours and days of work than GS in the US and France. This was not observed in Japan. Significant better concentration ( $p < 0.01; 0.01; 0.005$ ), productivity at work ( $p = 0.04; < 0.0001; 0.0005$ ) and effects on daily life ( $p < 0.003; < 0.0001; 0.005$ ) were found for treated CI compared to non-treated CI in the US, France and Japan respectively. Differences were significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) when comparing GS to CI in all countries. **CONCLUSION:** Discussion: The small sample and missing data (hours/days worked) may have affected Japanese results. CI in all countries showed similar patterns on the Likert scales. Treated CI patterns approached GS patterns while continuing to show effects of chronic insomnia. **CONCLUSION:** Chronic insomnia is associated with losses in days and hours worked, reduced concentration productivity at work, a negative effect on daily life. Treated CI show significantly less impact of chronic insomnia on concentration, productivity at work and impact on daily life.

### OSTEOPOROSIS & INJURIES— Clinical Outcomes Studies

### PO11

#### THE CONNECTION BETWEEN 5 YEARS MORTALITY FOLLOWING FEMORAL NECK FRACTURE AND ITS RISK FACTORS

Sebestyén A<sup>1</sup>, Boncz I<sup>1</sup>, Sándor J<sup>2</sup>, Betlehem J<sup>2</sup>, Oláh A<sup>2</sup>, Nyárády J<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Health Insurance Fund Administration, Budapest, Hungary,

<sup>2</sup>University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary

**OBJECTIVES:** The aim of this retrospective study is to evaluate the connection between 5 years mortality of patients with femoral neck fracture and its different risk factors. **METHODS:** The data derive from the financial database of the Hungarian National Health Insurance Fund Administration, based on the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) with ICD code S7200. Patients over 60 years being discharged in 2000 after primary treatment of femoral neck fracture were included into the study. Patients with polytrauma were not included into the study. We evaluated data according to sex, age, co-morbidities, type of fracture, type of operation, early complications, progressivity level of care, day of operation, surgical delay. Statistical analysis was performed by Cox logistic regression method. **RESULTS:** A total of 3783 patients met selection criteria. During the postoperative 5 years 61.88 % of patients died. We calculated the hazard ratios by multivariate regression analysis according to risk factors [95 % confidence interval, CI] and (p value) are also given. Sex: (female/male) 0.848 [0.772; 0.931] (0.000). Age: (70–79/60–69 year) 1.187 [1.028; 1.369] (0.018); (80–89/60–69 year) 1.264 [1.094; 1.460] (0.001); (90+/60–69 year) 1.724 [1.452; 2.048] (0). Co-morbidity: (yes/no) 1.199 [1.007; 1.428] (0.041). Type of fracture: (medial/lateral) 0.874 [0.773; 0.988] (0.032). Type of operation: (osteosynthesis/arthroplasty) 1.129 [0.981; 1.300] (0.088). Early complication: (yes/no) 1.173 [0.892; 1.541] (0.252). Progressivity level of care: (county/Budapest) 0.948 [0.844; 1.064] (0.368); (national and university/Budapest) 0.787 [0.677; 0.914] (0.001); (city/Budapest) 0.906 [0.807; 1.017] (0.096). Day of surgery: (weekend/weekday) 1.049 [0.949; 1.159] (0.348). Surgical delay: (6–12 h/0–6 h) 1.026 [0.901; 1.168] (0.691); (12–24 h/0–6 h) 1.12 [0.984; 1.274] (0.085); (24–48 h/0–6 h) 1.232 [1.052; 1.442] (0.009); (48+h/0–6 h) 1.139 [1.013; 1.281] (0.028). **CONCLUSION:** Our findings confirmed the significant effect of female gender, higher age-groups, co-morbidities, lateral type fracture, lower progressivity level of care and surgical delay on 5 years mortality.

### PO12

#### KAPLAN-MEIER SURVIVAL ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS WITH DISPLACED AND NON-DISPLACED FEMORAL NECK FRACTURE OVER 60

Sebestyén A<sup>1</sup>, Boncz I<sup>1</sup>, Oláh A<sup>2</sup>, Betlehem J<sup>2</sup>, Nyárády J<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Health Insurance Fund Administration, Budapest, Hungary,

<sup>2</sup>University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary

**OBJECTIVES:** The purpose of this study was to analyze the 5-year survival rate after medial femoral neck fracture according to type of fracture (displaced or non-displaced) over 60. **METHODS:** Data derive from the financial database of the Hungarian National Health Insurance Fund Administration, based on the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) with ICD code S7200 and on the Hungarian Diagnosis Related Group (DRG) system. The following patients were included into the study: having social insurance identification number, being discharged in 2000 after primary treatment of femoral neck fracture. The patients with polytrauma were